## RICHMOND, VA.

Saturday Morning, April 1, 1848.

THE WHIG AND THE "TRUTH OF HISTORY." We are glad that the Whig has at length no. ticed, (as we considered it bound to do, in some way,) our reply to its unfounded charge of a.kberate falsehood against some of its political opponents-a charge as devoid of courtesy and propriety as it was unwarranted and unfounded .-We are pleased to find that the term deliberate is no longer used, though it is only silently dropped and the charge repeated in the rather less offensive terms of "the falsification of the truth of history." We may not exactly understand the ground now assumed by the Whig; but it really appears to us, that it attempts itself to evade the real issue, while it charges that attempt on ourselves. The Whig says: "If the Enquirer will confine itself to the issue of the fact really made by us, in regard to the Faneralism of a National Bank, instead of raising one of its own, and then combating it as if it had originated with us," &c. Now we are not told what this issue of our raising is; but if we understand ourselves, it was exacily to that of "the FEDERALISM of a National Bank," that we addressed our remarks; in othe words, as we believe we stated the question, whether the Federal or Republican party were the authors and advocates of this measure. We thought the Whig party had been striving, might and main, for years past, to prove that a National Bank was not a Federal measure; and though they may not, in so many words, have claimed it for the Republican party, yet that they have been endeavoring to produce the impression, that it was Republican. Have we been mistaken? If so, we desire the Whig to correct us.

Bu', perhaps, the Whig means only to say that we did not combat the issue of fact really made by it, on which it based its charge of deliberate falsehood against the authors of the Demo cratic address; ter it immediately adds:

"The falsification of the truth of history charged upon that document was that it represented the Bank unqualifiedly as a Federal measure, when the writer must have been aware that the last Bank was recommended to Congress by a Republican Administration, and that the bill incorporating it was passed by the vote of a large majority of the Republican members of that body, in opderal members. And ha was the basis of our charge, and the only specific allusion made by us."

Do we understand the Whig to say that it charged the address with talsitying the truth of history, merely because in giving an account of the Bank question, it failed to add to its account, the fact that Mr. Madison's administration recommended the last Bank, and that then a majority of he Republican members of Congress voted for it, and most of Federal members voted against it? -Why, they might as well say that the address talsified history because it also failed to add the fact, that Mr. Clay once spoke against a Bank as unted to state every other fact connected with the Bank history, whether material or not. We consider Mr. Clay's alternate speaking in favor of and then against a Bank, just as material to determine the true character of the measure, as Mr. Madison's alternate veto and subsequent sanction of it; or that certain members of Congress who had once voted against it now voted for it, and

certain others who before voted for it now voted The Whig says, we made no reference ourselves to the facts it seems to consider so important. We beg pardon of the editors; we did so distinctly-nay admitted them to be in the main true, and, for the sake of argument, admitted even more; and we insisted, as we now insist, that they are wholly immaterial, as to the Federalism of the measure. We stated then, in substance, what we now repeat; that although the last Bank was sanctioned by Mr. Madison and passed by a Congress in which a majority of the members were Republicans, yet it never received the approbation of the Republican Party. On the contrary, it is well known that Mr. Madison himself was subjected to censure for this very act; that for the most part the Republican members who then sustained the Bank, either subsequently changed their opinions, as we believe Mr. Crawford did, or abandoned their party altogether, and that the party itself condemned the measure, by resolutions in the State Legislatures and through every other organ by which it could speak; and the Whig denies none of this, but merely states what Mr. McDuffie once said and repeats what Mr. Crawford once did. We cannot conceive how the acts or votes of particular members of a party, however high, can alter the character of : measure, whether Federal or Republican. The measures rather, in our conception, determine the character of the men. If every Republican member of Congress were to vote for the estabmonarchical into republican principles; it would on convert the Republican members into monarchists. We can, we think, understand how the editors of the Whig became "perplexed in the extreme" by these varying acts and votes of in, fluential politicians. They have so long talked of Mr. Clay as the "embodiment of Whig principles," that they may have brought themselves to the conclusion, that their party leaders are not merely the exponents and representatives of their party principles, while advocated by those leaders; but that the men are in fact and in truth the very principles themselves-and hence the principles must vary as the men changel Thus it seems that they complain representing the Bank as a Federal measure, as "that it represented the Bank unqualifiedly as a Federal measure." Now, we humbly conceive, if a Federal measure at all, it must be "unqualifiedly" so. Or does the Whig mean to insinuate hat it ought to be represented as half Federal and half Republican; or that, being Federal in 1791, it turned Republican in 18167 As, accord-

ma of the political horizon, or as when,

ing to the Whig classification, it was voted for

publican members of Congress, it ought therefore,

perhaps, to be considered a sort of "half-and-balt"

measure-neither fish nor flesh, but "half horse

and half alligator"-and as a Federal adminis-

tration once sanctioned it, and afterwards a Re-

publican administration did the same thing, per-

haps it should therefore be considered as of the

Or does the Whig mean to maintain that it should not be considered a party measure at all; and that the Federal and Republican parties did not divide about it? Or, (we ask with all due respect,) does the Whig understand exactly what

But there is one very curi us circumstance cannot pass over, without notice. The Whig says, the address represents the Bank "as a Feppart of the address having reference to a Bank States. of the United States. After speaking of the formation of the Federal Constitution, it proceeds

"When this Constitution went into effect, there "he Needles in fourteen days.

THE ENQUIRER. were many persons who desired a stronger Government than the one it established and ender vored to give to that instrument such an interpretation as would remove the salutary restraints accomplish by making Congress the sole judges of the powers which had been conferred upon it; by implying others of which the fundamental law made no mention, and thus building up and es owning their existence to the will of the Federal Government, would be always ready to justify its usurpation, and array themselves against the

reserved rights of the States. It is unnecessary to follow the party which was thus formed through its whole history, under the various names it has since adopted. But the mischievous principles it still advocates deserve attentive eonsideration. Prominent among these is the establishment, under the name of a Bank of the United States of an incorporated company which has been defined by one of its most distinguished advocates as a splendid association of favored individuals, taken from the mass of society and invested with exemptions, and surrounded by by some, that, wan approposition was made to create such an association, the Constitution contained some special provision by which it could be justified. But an examination of that instrument shows that no such provision exists, and that it cannot be inferred as neccessary and proper to carry into effect any of the objects for which he confederacy was formed. The power claimed in this behalf as a mere incident and appendage to some other power would, if carried into effect, regulate not only the trade and commerce country, but exert a controlling influence over the Legislation of the States and of the Union. and would reduce our confederacy to a consol dated empire, ruled by an incorporated company through the machinery of the Federal Govern-

resentation of the Federal Party, which is no doubt intended. The term is not used; but the picture is so accurate, the Whig at once recognizes it, and has itself written "FEDERAL" under it. How did the Whig find out that the Federal party was meant, but from the likeness? Yet this representation, which the Whig, from its knowledge of the party referred to, at once recognizes as truthful, is pronounced to be false. The Whig, surely, cannot deny that "there were ma ny persons who desired a stronger government," &c., and that there was a party which advocated "the establishment" of "a Bank of the United States." Well, this is all the address says, except ascribing to the party referred to, a disposition to change their name. "Oh! (exclaims the Whig.) you can't fool me. Those fellows who wanted a stronger government, were 'FED-ERALISTS.' The party you describe must be the

Now we believe this to be a very correct rep-

old 'Federal party.' " It would thus seem that the Editors of the Whig had caught themselves; like the man who denied the old proverb-"Murder will out"by saying "it could not be true, for he had committed one ten years ago, and it had not come out yet." The authors of the Address appear to have cautiously avoided the use of the terms "Federal party" and "Federalists"-no constitutional and Federal in 1811, and in less than | doubt out of a respectful regard for the fee lings five years after advocated it as perfectly constitu- of their present opponents, who call themselves ing those terms applied to them. Yet even this delicate respect has not saved them, with the Whig, from the gross and insulting charge of deliberate falsebood.

> We have more to say on this matter. But plain as it is, the Whig, in its own apparent perplexity, has managed to make such a tangled web of it, that we must be-speak the patience of our readers. The Whig is not satisfied with the authorities we before referred to, in regard to "the Federalism of a National Bank." In our next we will give others. In the mean time, we must correct an error which our Printer caused us to make in the quotation before made from Mr. Jefferson's "Anas," which we said was quoted verbatim. For "lowest," read "honest." It was the "honest" members of Congress who, Mr. Jefferson says, began to be divided into Federalists and Republicans.

> Vesterday's Union contains a sketch of the sound and eloquent views of Gen. Cass at the French Sympathy meeting in Washington, He took occasion to correct the misrepresentation of his position by the National Intell gencer, which quoting his work on France in 1840, attempted to array him on the side of the lovers of arbitrary power, sympathizing with Louis Philippe instead of the people of France.

> We shall take the earliest occasion to publish Gen. Cass's great speech in the Senate on the 17th March, which the Norfolk Argus justly pronounces to be a "masterly effort," wherein the policy of our Government in regard to the Mexican war is most triumphantly vindicated.

> The Whig quotes the Boston Atlas as an indication that the New England Whigs will go for General Taylor in preference to Mr. Clay. This may be carrying out the strange coalition of which we have heard-viz: for President, Taylor, who came out for the Sierra Madre as the boundary, (including much more territory than the treaty gives us,)-and, for Vice President, Webster, who is so hostile to an acre of territory, that he is willing to sacrifice peace-having emphatically declared in his late speech, "If the question be put to me, whether I will have peace with new States, I say no-no-no!"

On the other hand, the New York Tribune retorts by saying that Gen. Taylor cannot get the vote of New York, Ohio, and other important Northern States. Which of these Whie organs

A letter in the New Orleans Commercial Times, dated at the City of Mexico, March 14, (very late,) refers to a letter just received from "Mustang,' who was expected in one or two days with important despatches; which letter expressed the confident opinion that the treaty would be ratified by our Senate, "with some slight modifications in regard to certain claims of some Mexicans for Texas lands. In consequence of the above information received here, peace stock has risen, and may now be quoted above par. Mr. Doyle, the British Charge and opposed partly by Federal and partly by Rehere, has emphatically stated in public, that he has not the smallest doubt but that the treaty will be ratified by the Mexican Congress in less than two weeks after its arrival from .Washington. It is said that two millions of dollars have been advanced by a certain capitalist in this city, to the Mexican Congress, for the purpose "Chameleon's dye," changing with the changing of bringing that body together, and carrying out the objects of our Commissioner, Mr. Trist has taken up his quarters in the house of a certain Mr. L. D., and who has the control of millions in both hemispheres. This, to say the least, looks more ominous of peace than any thing I have yet seen or heard of."-The writer is warmly opposed to the treaty, as a most disadvantageous measure. His involuntary evidence, therefore, is a cheering indication of the proba-

ble ratification by Mexico. In regard to the Court of Enquiry, he says that it is now sitting in Mexico, but most of the ERAL measure." Now it so happens that this principal witnesses are in the United States, and term Federal, as applied to party, is not used that General Scott expects to be on his way at all in that part of the address which gives an home by the middle of next month (April.) hand is next crushed in the "molino," or account of the Bank, or in any part of it refer- Another account states, that the Court of En-

teresting and beautiful sketch of Mexicau scenery and people, and of the mining operations carried voted son of the Old Dominion, from one of the lower counties of Virginia, of fine talents, and the arrival in Mexico he has met with promotion, but no one better deserved such good fortune :

To the Editors of the Enquirer : QUARTERS 9TH INPANTRY,
Pachuca, Mexico, Feb. 2nd, 1848.
Messrs. Etitors:—An old, familiar triend, jus from my home-wearing the same garb in which of yore he paid his weekly visits-professing the same sentiments which I have often listened to with pleasure—telling of events which have lately transpired in that far-off land of the friends of my childhood, and of places brightly painted in my memory, is before me-the old Enquirer .-Most welcome were his visits, when, after a pleasant ride of eighty miles, he came to unfold his budget for my information; but when, travelworn with the accomplishment of near three thousand miles, braving old ocean and the rough mountain roads of Mexico, he lifts his old, tami-liar visage up before me, our meeting is indes-

ver mines; and perhaps it may not be uninterestation of one of the regiments of Uncle Sam, which has been separated from the army, and banished from the great world, to these same moun-

the State of Mexico, and was selected by the Commander-in-Chief as the head quarters of a selves over the country, and seizing upon the resources of the Government, was conferred upon military government of the department upon its Colonel (Withers.) On the 26th December, the regiment, accompa-

nied by a troop of horse and a section of artiflery, moved from the capital, leaving behind them all the pleasures and galeties of that Paris of the old, for the discomforts of the rugged mountains. Our march was one of the pleasantest which I

have made in this country. Leaving the celebra-ted church and fountain of our Lady of Guada-loupe to the lett, we wound around the broad, shores of the placid and beautiful Lake Tezcuco. A white mist, like the veil of a young bride, just revealing the beauties which it strove to conceal, floated gracefully over its waters. The haciendas scattered along its borders, teiling the hour of prayer, fell delightfully upon the ear, and the whole scene was one of holiness. On the right, the bold and rugged mountain of Cerro Gordo, its countenance stern with jutting crags and seamed with deep fissures, presented a striking contrast - the stern mountain and the soft lake. It reminded me of the exquisite picture of the Marriage of the Virgin. Leaving the lake, we crossed a spur of mountain, and, descending again into the plain, approached the lake Zumpango. The castle-like haciendas which studded the broad plain, and the margin of the lake before us, the chapel attached to each, and the village, peopled by the serts of the rich proprietors, took me back to the feudal times. Indeed, in Mexico, one can read, with a better comprehension of the facts, the history of the middle ages, than in any other country in the world. The insecurity, the ependance upon walls and barric viduality which exists in society, the monasteries

and nunneries, the Abbott and the Abbess, the cassock and the cowl all teach that Mexico is other mountain ranges, descending after each icto fertile and beautiful vallies, we entered, the fourth morning of our march, the plain of Pachuca.— The illusion which is common to all dry plains, (and I have seen no rain since the 15th October,) the mirage, was here very remarkable. A grac ful lake, adding great beauty to the scenery, and to us, whose appetites were whested by the march highly suggestive of delicious water-fowl, stretched itself ont before us. In vain the weary miles

were left behind us-waters of Tantalus, they Across this plain, in a chasm of the mountains which rise two thousand feet above it, stands the town we garrison—Pachuca. The situation the mountains, through an opening is seen stretched out the broad and beautiful plain; whilst from the mountains above pours a bold brook, which winds through the village. The population is about three thousand. There is an extensive convent here, inhabited by Carmelite Friars, which is diverted most widely at present from its original design, by teing made the barracks of the Regiment. The Monks are on the best terms with our officers, inviting them to their cells and gardens; the latter of which are frequently receive presents; always most highly acceptable. Among the Friers is an old Carlist soldier, who, defeated at home, and tired of politics and war, has sought this country, and abandoning the pomps and vanities of the world, re tired to these mountains, and buried himself in this convent. Notwithstanding, however, his grey Friar's garb, he is unable entirely to forget his former life, and seems to take a lively interest in our drills and parades. The mountains around us are perfectly devoid of vegetation. except the prick y pear, which grows to a huge size among them. No attempt has ever been made to cultivate even the mountain sides - a fact which, as far as my observation goes, is common to all Mexico; the rich vallies between being alone subject to tillage. But although nothing is derived from the surface, they are rich in ores and minerals; and the landmarks which occur on the plains, only at distances of many above and around us, upon their sides, in every direction, are seen openings pierced for the precious metals. The mines, immediately around Pachuca, of which there are a great number, are erally small, and comparatively insigni-

, and worked chiefly by individual proprietors. At the distance of five miles, ascending the mountain to an elevation of fifteen hundred feet above Pachuca, and nine thousand three hundred above the level of the sea, is the town works of an English company bearing the name of the place. This mine, the fourth in production of the precious metals in the Republic, is worked by about one thousand operatives, who are superintended by some eighty English .-There are three openings to this mine, which extend down, perpendicularly, fifteen hundred feet; and from these shafts, streets as long as fifteen miles, wind into the bowels of the mountains. The ore is brought to the surface in dinary pully worked by mules; and the mine is cleared of water by the operation of large trap door, only large enough to admit a single person; and each miner, as he ascends, is let up hrough this, and thoroughly searched, to pre vent the embezzlement of silver ore; in which practice they are singularly expert and ingeleagues to the hacienda of Regla, to be beneficiated. This hacienda, called after the original proprietor of the Mineral del Monte Mine, Don Pedro Terreros Conde de Regla, is the most extensive "hacienda de beneficio" in the Repub lic of Mexico. The cost of its crection was immense, but easily borne by Don Pedro, who

Its situation is most romantic and imposing. being surrounded by huge columns of basalt which are said to equal the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. At this hacienda ore is beneficiated by both processes used in the country, viz : by smelting and by the process of amalgamation. The poorer in the ore-yards. The first, "metal de fnego," is laid aside for smelting—the latter, "metal de azoque," for amalgamation. In the smelting process the ore is mixed, after being crushed, with litharge, iron ore and lime. These are placed in the turnace with the charcoal and the silver runs out with the lead. The two metals By the latter process the ore first broken up by ty" are only once used in the whole paper, and the term "Federalist" not once. We extract that part of the address having reference to a Bank part of the address havi

requeathed his son, at his death, £9,000,000.

We commend to our readers the following in- 1 coinage. The cost of the reduction of silver from duties upon quicksilver, for which this country, and people, and of the mining operations carried although the ore of the lauer metal is sometimes on at one of the most extensive mines in that found, is dependent upon the mines of Spain. country. The writer is a gallant officer and de- Six times the weight of quicksi ver is required to refine a given quantity of silver, and of course the soul of chivalry and lotty bearing. Since his must be great. The most common combination grey or green porphyry. The wages paid to the operatives vary with the occupation of the employees. The barretero (miner) receives be tween four rials (50 cis.) and a dollar per dar. with one eighth part of the ore which he has broken. Those working above ground, of whom a great number is employed as fremen to the engines, ostlers, wagon drivers, &c., receive from two to people who live on tortilias and red pe, per.

The hospitality of the English inhabrants of

Mineral del Monte is unsurpassed by any people I have ever seen. It is a rich to at to obtain meet those who extend the open arms of friend ship, to have lavi. hed spon you every kindness and attention, to drink gond wine, to eat goot dinners, to sit again at the bright mahogany board, to hear again the jest, the song, the senti-ment, to see the familiar features of a Northern race and to I sten to the good old Anglo-Saxon, He finds me in the midst of mountains and sil- are things which a campaigner knows well how to appreciate, yet which grieve nim, from the ing to your readers to learn something of the situ- fact that his rough life denies him the power of reciprocating.

This village contains some four thousand or perhaps more inhabitants, and is unlike any Mexican village which I have seen. The moon tains immediately around it and the valleys to the North being covered with timber, the flat commander-in-thier as the head quarters of a military department of the same name. The hotors and planked flows, whilst the elevation is so nor of making this first forward movement to the great that the luxury unseen elsew ere (ch uneys North, under the new policy of extending our- and fireplaces) are indispensable. The tal black chimneys of the engines, powing 1 th volumes of thick smoke, the clatter and bisde which are heard our regiment, (the 9th infantry.) and the civil and and seen around you, the sharp gan es and the dren playing before the doors, speak plainly of another race and another spirit than the apathetic hybrid Mexican.

When we shall be relieved, or what may be

our future destination, it it were allowed, it would be impossible to tell. We hope to be sent torward, should a column mote on San Louis Po-

tosi; but whether there is any chance of such a hope being realized, quien sate? There is much talk of peret in Mexico, but such has been the talk since he victory of Palo Alto. I shall believe it whet we emback on the Gulf for the United States, net sooner. A peace depends upon you at home, not upon the army in Mexico. Heaven grant the people may take a correct view of this question of our relations with this country. I believe they vill-I believe they do; but some of their representatives in Congress do most sadly err. We cannet oecopy a troatier line—we must not withdraw cur troops, and give up our conquests without peace and sufficient inlemnity. The manes of the hero victims, whose blood moistens these plains, would rise up from their graves and cry out agaitst such an outrage, We want more troops, many more. We should carry out the plan and the policy which we have just begun-beize upon their ciries and their resources-spread the broad hand of our power flat down upon them, and make the conquered cry peace, and not the conqueror.

Most truly your friend

phic sketches in the following letter, and the va-

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE-THE FRENCH REPUBLIC From the able and ample correspondence of the

Pagis, March 9 h. 1845. The young REPUBLIC is now scarcely two weeks old, but it is already treading in the path of greatness, with the elasticity and vigor of lusty outh. Those who looked upon its birth with evil eve are fast becoming its devoted triends .most superhuman. In thirty-six hours they restored Paris from a condition of anarchy and the lity. In their two first sittings they accomplished the work of an ordinary whole legislative ses-sion. They declared France a Republic, aboties, interdicted the reassembling of the Peers, atsolved all public functionaries from their ooth national flag with the inscription "Liberte lite Fraternite, abolished all titles of nobility, el name of the French people, took measures for the perfect security of all public and private pr perty, provided for the assistance of the woundd, in the name of the country, adopted the chi-Guards and Students for their pattrotism and means of subsistance, set at liberty all confined for political causes, requisted the Church to in voke the blessings of torn nation, recognised the unlimited freedom of conscience and public worship, abolished and added to it 24 moveable battalions, issued a proclamati n to the army recognizing them as citizens and brothers, converted the of the civil list for the benefit of the working classes, removed many judicial and administrative officers, and appointed substitutes, re-open University and Royal Colleges, re established the regular administration of the ports, guaran tied the right of Association, established a permanent commission to devise measures for the miles, are here brought close together; and alleviation of the Laboring Classes, caused the immediate resumption of labor up n the public works, ssued a circular preparing the way for the better support of I ublic Schools, and the enlargement of their basis of instruction, organ ized a ministry at the head of the Public L'epartments, and effected m ny other things I have not the patience to enumerate. Never was life or property in Paris more safe t an at the period of their first adjournment; the run ners of the Bank of France circulated through of Mineral del Monte, and the mines and the streets with silver in perfect security. The present Government has accomplished more vauable reforms in a fortnight than did the t rleans dynasty in the whole eighteen years o' its existence. Their history has been one con inual succession of acts and proclamations, all looking to the entire political regeneration of France, and all stamped with humanity, wisdom, mense obstac es to surmount, fearful difficulties to encounter; but they have, thus far at least, "botas," bags made of bullock's hides, by an or- discharged their tasks faithfully, nobly, admirably. Allow me a brief notice of these men, upon whom the eyes of not only France, but the ivilsteam engines. At the mouth of the mine is a | ized world are now turned with such intense in-

DUPONT (DE L'ERURE,) the President of the Council, is a Nestor in the public service, being 81 years of age, and having been more than 60 years in public life. His infl-xible integrity and ofty sense of duty are proverbial. Elected a Deputy from PEure, at the Restoration, mediately resigned a profitable and highly honorable magistracy which he had before enjoyed, deeming its continued tenure incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties of his new station, and thus administered a culting rebuke to the crowd of functionaries that then, as lately crowded the Chambers. He was the close friend of La Fayette, and through the influence of the latter, became the First Minister of Justice under Louis Philippe, who was anxious to secure for his new administration the benefit of his name and influence. Not long airer, Dupont thought he discovered Machiavelism in the King, and indignantly withdrew from the Cabinet He repulsed with disdain all attempts to concilfate him fering him a seat on the beach of the High Court of Appeals. Though poor he was no Trojan to accept presents from the Greeks, and has ever since opposed the Orleans government with the most unwavering resolution. In 1842, he was elected Deputy by three different colleges. His advanced age has prevented his taking a very active part in the late Revolution, or the acts succeeding it, but yet his name is a tower of confi-

States.

The U. S. steamship Washington made a fine run out across the Atlantic—having arrived off the Needles in fourteen days.

Yais, and when the amalgamation has been effected, washed by passing a stream of water through it, which takes off the lighter particles and perfect independence. La Reforme, one into a in perfect independence of the magnificence of the magnificence of the was indescribable. The magnificence of the heavily indebted to his pen and purse for its taken.

As the best means of accept.

and has acquired a national reputation, both as a lawyer and a deputy. He formerly practised his profession in the South of France, but some 18 or 20 years ago removed to Paris. Here be of Charles X., impeached at he revolution in July, and saved him from death. Cremieux was a leading hero in the Reform banquets. He is a man of shining talents; his legal superior can scaleely be found in the nation.

Manie, the Minister of Public Works, has long been known as one of the leaders of the extreme opposition. He is a good speaker, and a lawyer

Considerable eminence.

Good Haux is the Minister of Finances, and Cannor the Minister of Public Instruction, but neither is a m-mber of he Provisional Government The former is a Jewish banker, who has for a number of years taken an active part in the editorship of The National, where he has displayed much talent and a remarkable knowledge of financi I affairs. The latter is a son of the illustrious Carnot, of the other Republic, and is a ripe scholar, of elevated and firm prin

To say mo e of Anaco than what I remark ed in one of my last letters would be superflous. His reputation as a man of science is world his liberal opinions with the greatest ability and fearlessness. No man is more independent of eliques and factions. Francois Arago was ne ver a slave to any thing mortal but once; and then he was made so by stress of circumstances. Having been sent to Spain to make some observations on I ngitude, the vessel in which he sailed fell into the hands of the Algerines, and for months he suffered bondage. If size and weight are controlling elements in the valuation of slave property, Arago must have been deemed a rich prize by his barbarian masters, for his stature is Herculean.

But after all, the great head and front of the Administration is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the gifted chivalrous LAMARTINE. His genius is visible in every measure, his hand in every proclamation. I spoke warmly of him in my tormer letter; but he constantly grows in It passed along the Boulevard , and every footmy admiration. He, indeed, i a wonderful man, whom Providence seems to have designed for

power almost irres stible. He is the man to in spire the heart of young France with a generous enthusiasm and folly purpose, that will accomplish triumphs, before which Marengo and Austrictz with sink into oblivion. No demagozue, no flu-terer of the crowd—by the magic power of his eloquence, he "wields the fierce Democracy" at his sovereign will. His words are electric; they theil and melt the sternest hearts. The day after the revolution, the populace, mad with excitement, and burning with j alousy and suspicion. lest they again should be detrauded of their rights thronged the front of the Hotel de Ville, the staircases, and the halls, besieging the Government with exhortations, demands, remonstrances and complaints. Every act of the Government as soon as passed, would have to undergo their im-perious ordeal. All the popular passions raged GARNIER PAGES in vain tried to quell the tumult. DE LAMABTINE was the master spirit that alone could lay the storm. Five times did he have to leave he Chamber, and address the raging crowdas they succe-sively appeared, and five tones did he appeare their fary and command their done by honied words, or tame concessions.— To the people demanding vengeance upon the recent ministry, he responded by an enactment abolishing the penalty of death for a political offences. "There is no more worthy homage," he cries, "to offer to a tree people, that the speciacie of its own magnatimity. mera le braves tollowed the words. To the peo-, and who clung to the emblem of blood with all the vain glory of its being their own, he pro claimed the decree that the tri-color should be the banner of the Republic. The populace vocifeated their indignation, and fiercely demanded the flag of their own choice. Again LAMARTINE announced that the government had calmly celiberated, and that they could not yield. The mu they brandished their swords and levelled their muskets. It was a tearful moment for the Government. Had it yielded, its authority was gone tor ever. "Citizens," exclaimed, LAMARTINE with the gravest accents: "you demand the red flag : for my part I will adopt it never : and I will tell you in two words, why I repel it with all the energy of my patriotism. The tri-color has our Empire, with our liberties and our glories;

the red flag has only made the tour of Champs u Mars, soaked in the blood of the people.' The effect was instantaneous: the jealousy of the crowd was transf rmed into enthusiasm. their imperious pride into submission, and LA MARTINE retired amid blessings and praises When he went home from that sitting of more than fifty hours, he was borne upon the shoulder- of men in spite of himself, and was followed by immense crowds, with all their might shoutng, Vive de Lamartine. No man in the nation has such a hold upon the affections of the p ole. It is due to his courage, his probity, his genius. Plato would exclude poets from Republics; but France could ill scare Acpuesse pe

The great acts of the Government, thus far, have been the inceptive proclam tion of the abouttion of slavery in the French colonies, the constitutional Assembly, and the institution of an organized department of the Government, having for its object the amelioration of la-bor. Louis Blanc has been placed at the head of the latter, and, assisted by ARAGO, has for several days presided at the Luxembourg, over body of too hundred Delegates, despatched by the workmen of every calling to present and iscuss their grievances. The deliberations are conducted with much dignity and ability. There is no doubt that the present system of labor in France admits of and calls for extensive amendnent; yet the subject is surrounded with the nost formidable difficulties. I should have been glad to see the task committed to a sounder head and safer hands than Louis Blane has the reputation of possessing. I know of nothing that so seriously menaces the welfare of the young R public as this question of the re rganization of industry. I shall probably revert to

this subject hereafter. After anxious deliberation, the government matured the election law, and it has been receivwith general satisfaction. It was a serious ques-tion whether, tike the Assemblies of the first Re-public, the members of the Convention should be elected by deputies chosen by the people for the purpose; or whether the election should be submitted directly to the prople themselves. The latter has been the mode adopted. Every Frenchnan 21 years of age, who has been domiciled in is department six months, is entitled to vote.— The election will be made on the 9th of April, and the Assembly will meet on the 20th of the same morth. The body will consist of 900 members, of whom Aigiers and the colonies will send filteen. Each member will receive 25 trancs a This act of compensation is a new feature in French legislation. To this Assembly will be confided the re-construction of the entire political tabric of the nation; and its responsibilties will be tremendous.

The manifesto of De Lamartine to the repreentatives of the powers of Europe, has elicited almost universal admiration in France; how it will be received elsewhere is yet a matter of uncertainty. It is a bold, manly document, full of offy sentiments, and couched in brilliant epigramatic language. It will de ubtless find its way into American journals; but bear in mind one thing: Lamartine is untranslateable. You may angitaise his words, and possibly his idioms; but his spirit is like the wine of his own hills-if you expatriate it, you must adulterate it.

Besides accomplishing an almost incredible amount of public labor, the provisional government has participated in two mighty popular demonstrations. The Sunday after the Revolumetropolitan churches, a procession was commarched the provisional government on foot, and distinguished by nothing save a tri-colored sash and a small rosette on the breast, then the studerts of the military schools, after that a body of 50,000 National Guards, splendidly uniformed and equipped, and finally an immense multitude Another account states, that the Court of Enderson desired to the consistency of mud, is ground still finer by dragging stones of of disconsistency of mud, is ground still finer by dragging stones of basalt or agate over it, upon a floor of the same hearing all the witnesses in Mexico, had determined to the consistency of mud, is ground still finer by dragging stones of basalt or agate over it, upon a floor of the same hearing all the witnesses in Mexico, had determined to the consistency of mud, is ground still finer by dragging stones of basalt or agate over it, upon a floor of the same hearing all the witnesses in Mexico, had determined to the consistency of mud, is ground still finer by dragging stones of but he acquired most of his reputation in sation; but he acquired most of his reputation in sations and heart heart has a const spot where the Basile was demolished, Arago, with a few energetic words, in a lond voice, in the name of the people, proclaimed France to be the name of the people, proclaimed France to be a Republica. The flags waved, the trumpets a Republic. The flags waved, the trumpets sounded, the drams beat, and the people answered sounded, the drams beat, and the people answered it is in its character and history essentially Feland. We do not know whether Mr. I. will

CREMIEUX, the Minister of Justice, is a Jew, I that the gilded angel of liberty, on the pinnacle I upon this subject, we heretofore referred to the of the towering column, with his wings resplen- historical records left us by two of the n dently burnished by the rays of the clear setting spectacle such as no country but France ever exit was far exceeded in grandeur and sublimi y by the celebration of the funeral obsequies of the This was one of those rare pageauts that live in the memory of generations. The bodies of the victims were, at an early hour, carried to the Madeleige, the most splengid church in the city .black, and the interior was furnished with funeral entifalgues, tripods, and all the paraphernalia of mourning. The streets around the church, as far as the eye could reach, soon became filled with a

dense mass of human beings. At twelve, the funeral service was read by the clergy before the altar, while in the porch of the building the most celebrated singers and harpests of the operas and theatres performed chants and dirgo, before the people. I shall attempt no description of the procession. Its priests in their cassocks, its judges in their vestments, its professors in their crumon robes, its uncounted thousands of infancy in the r glittering uniforms, its bat alions of Cuirassiers with the flashing breastplates, its schools and corporations, and masonic lodges, its triumphal chasoned with gold and velvet, its faces, with the place of the avenging consu ar's hatchet supplied the spear that turns only against enemies; its provisional government, ruling a nation by the power of their genius and integrity; its wounded in the late conflicts: its widows and orphans. weeping over the friends they had lost; its two thousand singers, chanting requiems and dirges; its heroes who had fought in 1830 for the same cause that triumphed now; its t'olish refugees; its thick ranks of those who had suffered in pri sons for their political principles; its vast multitudes of people of every calling and condition-all make up a pageant that no pen can describe Two hundred thousand marched in that proces sion! five hundred thousand spectators beheld it hold, from the door steps to himney tops, was occupied. The stillness was broken only by the when Provided Section that the procession showly and mournful singers as the procession slowly and mournful ly moved on. The most perfect order and decorum reigned every where, until the sad duty was performed of consigning the remains of freedom's martyrs to their last resting pace under the column of July, where already repose the bodies of the heroes of 1830.

## THE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, April 3, 1848.

issue "in regard to the FEDERALISM of a National Bank;" and without stating, as before remark ed, what that new issue is, (at least intelligably to us,) it expresses its readiness to meet us upon it-We are not sensible of having presented any new issue, or of having "raised" any issue at all about the matter. We certainly intended only to join the issue "raised" by the Whig, and to reply to its arguments in support of the safe selected by We were impelled to do this, mainly in conseilliberal character of the charge preferred by the Whig against the authors of the Democratic adleast, the mere result of haste or of momentary hear, ty to express that repentance, which we consider ter with them and are done with it-perfectly satisfied that such improper and unwarranted impulations against their political opponents, will neither do credit to Whig manners, nor benefit

to Whie measures. We have never attached to this question of "the Federalism of a National Bank," the importance which the Whig seems to have attached to it. We have always been opposed to the measure and shall continue to be so, whether called Federal lieve with our party, "a ros: by any other name will smell as sweet." We have never believed. as the Whig appears to believe, that the intelligence of the people can be imposed upon by changes in the mere names, either of their party or of its measures, and hence we have huberto been willing to let the Whig have very much its own | rities as often, we doubt not, as there are bistotional,""Federal," "Republican," "Conservative," or even "Democratic," just as suited its own fancy, satisfied that their true character would remain

manner above stated, we endeavored to meet the question openly, candidly and fairly. We still desire to do so, and if we have not heresofore and do not now state it correctly and meet it directly it is from mistake and not design, and because we may not comprehend precisely what the Whig is driving at. We therefore repeat, that as we understand it, the Whig and its conditions have been striving strennously for years past, as now, to prove that this measure, a "National Bank," is not a Federal measure, and should not be represented as such. To accomp ish that object, they must, as we conceive, maintain and establish one or another of these three propositions: Either that the Federal and Republican parties were never divided upon this question of "a National Bank"-so that it was not a party measure at all; or, it so divided, that it was the Republican party which sustained the Bank, and the Federal party which opposed it-so that it was never Federal, but always Republican; or admitting that the Federal party proposed and ad vocated the measure, or at least upheld it after it was adopted, in the first instance, and that then the Republican party opposed it-so that it be gan Federal, yet that afterwards the Republican party adopted it, and then the Federal party opposed it-so that it ended Republican, and we ought therefore to cease to call it by its old name, and learn to call it by its new one. We can see no other proposition involved in the question .-We confess we do not understand exactly which of these three propositions the Whig has chosen to maintain, or now advocates as correct. As well as we can understand its views on the subject, which seem to us very perplexed and confused, it attempts to sustain all three propositions, though to our mind they are wholly inconsistent; and to contend, first, that a Bank is not a party measure; second, that it is a measure of the Republican party; and hird, that it was once a Federal, but that it turned into a Republican measure We do not mean to say that the Whig has stated these propositions, or any distinct proposition on the subject; but only that all three would result, it seems to us, from the Whig's mode of reason ing upon it. We wish the Editors of that paper would state, in some precise and tangible form, the exact proposition they do maintain "in regard to the Federalism of a N tional Bank." In the mean time we meet all three of those above stated; and contend that this Bank ques tion was one of the questions which did divide the Federal and Republican parties; that the Federal party, and not the Republican party, were

eminent men in our own State, known to ha been on different sides in politics; considering, hibits. But, glorious as was this demonstration, that where two such eminent authorities, one a Federalist and the other a Republican, both living witnesses at the time of the events referred to by them, indeed active and prominent agents in those events, concurred in their statements, such statements ought to be deemed conclusive to the extent to which they were made and thus concurred. We quoted, therefore, from the "Life of Washington," ty Judge Marshall, and the "Memoir correspondence, &c , of Thomas Jefferson." The Whig, admitting that these authorities are "eminently entitled to respect," excepts to them; because what they state are not "facts" but "opinions." The Whig Editors must have strange potions of what constitute facts and what opinions. Judge Marshal'. writing history, sales, in substance, that the Bank question "contributed not inconsiderably to the complete organization" of the Federal and Republican parties; and this is the whole substance of the passage quoted by us; and Mr. Jefferson states, as solemnly in substance, that "a division had already taken place in the honest part of Congress between the parties styled lepublican and Federal," and that one of the questions which divided them was 'the Bank of the United States," which was conceived and supported by Hamilton and the Federalists; and the Whig says these are "opinions" of Judge Marshall and Mr. Jefferson, not statements of "facts," though it subsequently admits that Judge Varshall's statement is no doubt true. It t en quotes an "assertion" of Mr. McDuffie's, who, referring to the same period of 1791, says as the Whig quotes him. I here was at that time no organization of political parties;" and the Whig claims to "offset" this "assertion" against those "opinions." We suppose by "offs-tting," the Whig means to op. pose one of these statements to the other, as contradictory. But if it can find any contradiction in them, it is more than we can do. Mr. McDuffie, as quoted, only says parties were not organized in 1791. Judge Marshall states (by inference) that they were not then organized, and Mr. Jefferson intimates as much. So they all agree. Mr McDuffie does not say, nor do any of them say, that parties had no previous exist. ence; on the contrary, the very statement that they were not then organized, admits their preexistence. And this is done by all three. Where is the disagreement? None on earth. Then Judge Warshall and Mr. J. fferson, uncontradicted-(ave. not liable to be contradicted,) concur in stating, as matter of f ct, that the Federal and Republican parties were divided on the Bank question. This, with all men of candor, must settle the first proposition; and all must admit that the Federal and Republican parties were divided upon this measure.

doubt about this? We consider bett the high authorities above quoted equally concurrent and quence of what we conceived to be the gross and | conclusive on this point. But as it is not directly so stated by Judge Marshall, and is only interential from what he does state, and as the White loubts that of Mr. Jefferson, quoted from his "Anas," which it says 'stould have been consigned to the flames rather than the press." we will proceed to cite others. We quore from two histories of the United States, waich have been taken up at random. First from Frost's "United States," vol-3. page 195: "Congress next proceeded to consider the proposition of Hamilton for the formation of a National Bank. This measure was strenuously opposed by Jefferson. The Republican parly pronounced it to be aristocratical and had no power to authorize the incorporation of a Bank," &c. Second from "McCartney's United States," page 264: "The second measure on which the parties vitally disagreed, was the estab ishment of a National Bank. This subject was brought before Congress in 1791, and complet dihe division of parties. The Federalists advocated it on the one general idea just stated," &c. "The Democrats opposed it, on the one general idea of their party." We might multiply these authories which treat of the matter. If not satisfied with those quoted, we ask the Whig and its readers to pick up any that may happen to be within their reach, which refers to this Bank question and its connection with parties in the Uniwe venture to say, if entitled to the slightest creit, that it will confirm these statements. If they can find one which does not, we call upon them to produce it. Failing to do this, (as we think they must, for if any such account exists, we have never seen or heard of it,) then it must sustaining the statements of Judge Marshall and vir. Jefferson. If this is so, we think even the Editors of the Whig,-the disinterested and indignant vind cators "of the truth of History"must admit that they have hitherto been at fault, and acknow edge that the Federal and Republican parties did divide on this Bank questionaye "vitally disagree" and radically differ about it, and that the Federal party proposed, advocated and sustained the Bank, and the Republican party oppored, resisted and denounced it .-Nav. more: that, in doing so, each party acted on the peculiar principles which distinguished itthe Federalists endeavoring to enlarge the powers of the General Government, the Republicans to restrict them to what they considered the limits of the Constitution. This settles the two first pro-

How were they divided ? Which party pro-

posed and sustained the Bank and which opposed

it and denounced it? Can there be any serious

In the beginning, then, "a National Bank" was a Federal measure. Did it afterwards torn into a Republican measure? We must reserve what we have to say on the last proposition, together with some further comments on the remarks of

the Whig, for another day. The Lunchburg Republican confirms the agreeable intelligence that Paulus Powell, Esq., has accepted the nomination for the county of Amhers - and that Thos. M. Isbell, Esq, of Cumberland has been nominated the Democratic candidate for the Senate, by a Democratic meeting ia Lynchburg. It is not known yet whether Mr. I. will accept. The same meeting in Lynchburg. on motion of Mr. Jas. Garland, appointed a committee of thirteen to conter with the Democrats of Campbell as to the propriety of nominating a Democratic candidate for the House.

The new French Minister to this country is M. Tracy, son of the distinguished Destuit Tracy, a work from whose bands (a commentary upon Montesquieu) was translated nearly tony years ago by Mr. Jefferson, and published. He s connected by marriage with the tamily of Latayette; and this consideration, together with his talents and high character, will give him a cur-

We are pleased to learn from the Lynchburg Patriot, that Paulus Powell consents to run as ers and advocates of the Bank; and that the Democratic candidate for Amherst—and that land. We do not know whether Mr. I. will